

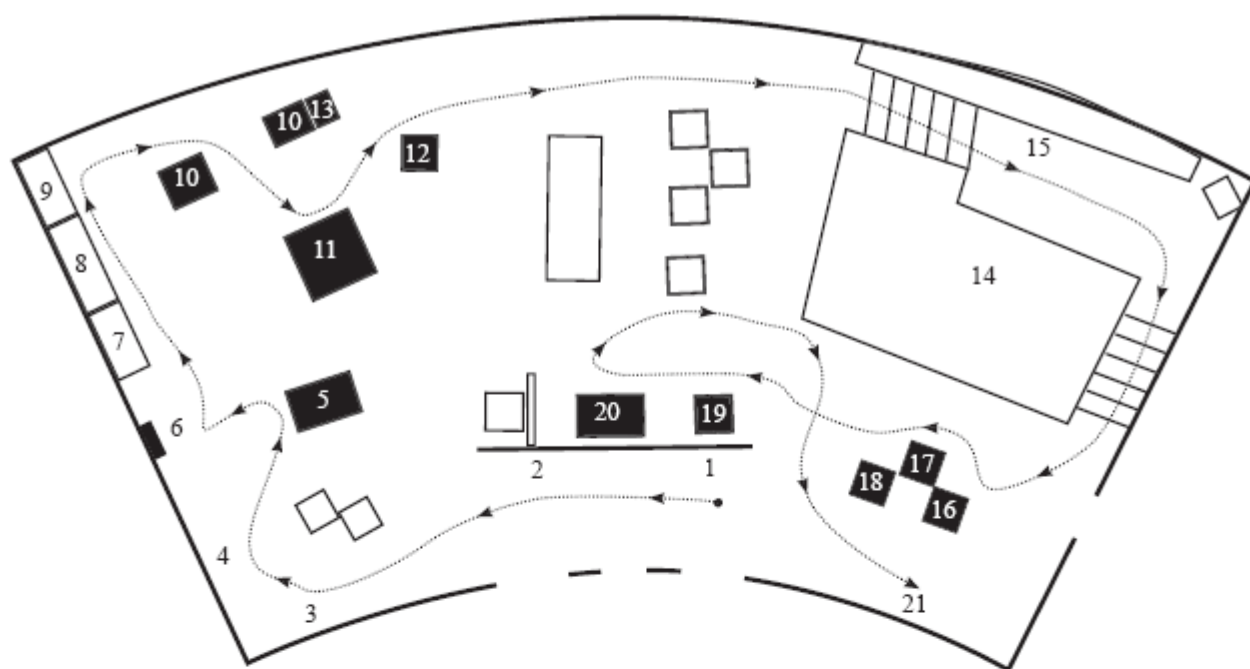


# Anasazi Heritage Center

## Student Guide

Gallery Walk: Learning from the Main Gallery Exhibits





Anasazi Heritage Center Main Gallery Exhibits

1. The Northern San Juan Ancestral Puebloans (map)
2. The Ancestral Puebloan Family
3. Traditional and Modern Pueblo People
4. Seasonal Calendar
5. Escalante and Dominguez Pueblo Artifacts
6. Weaving
7. Discovery Drawers (Pottery)
8. Corn Grinding
9. Discovery Drawers (Stone Tools)
10. Computer Exhibit
11. Microscopes
12. Experimental Archaeology
13. Trees Tell Time
14. Pithouse
15. Test Trench Model
16. Hunting and Gathering
17. Food Preparation
18. Farming
19. Clothing
20. Trade
21. Time Line



## Gallery Walk: Learning from the Main Gallery Exhibits

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

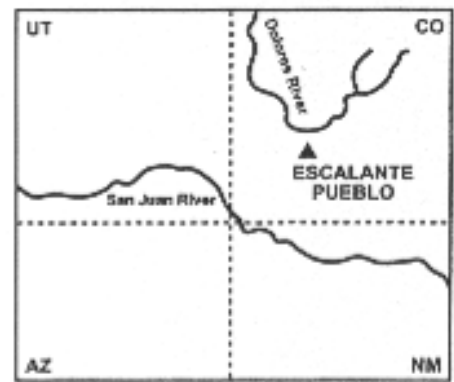
Your instructions for where to look or walk to find the next display are presented in brackets [ ]. Vocabulary words appear in bold type when first mentioned. If you are not sure what a word means, ask your group leader.

### 1 THE NORTHERN SAN JUAN ANCESTRAL PUEBLOANS

[Stand at the door of the Main Gallery, and look at the large map hanging from the ceiling.]

Find the San Juan River on the large map and on your map. The culture or living style of the Northern San Juan Ancestral Pueblos was located mainly north of that river until the late 1300s.

Circle that area on your map.



### 2 THE ANCESTRAL PUEBLOAN FAMILY

[Look at the free-standing images of the life-size Ancestral Puebloan people near the gallery door.]

Describe or draw what this family has that is like your...

Coat \_\_\_\_\_

Shoes \_\_\_\_\_

Dress \_\_\_\_\_

Jewelry \_\_\_\_\_

What animals did the Ancestral Puebloan family have?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



### 3 TRADITIONAL AND MODERN PUEBLO PEOPLE

[Look at the BIG photos on the walls to the left of the gallery door.]

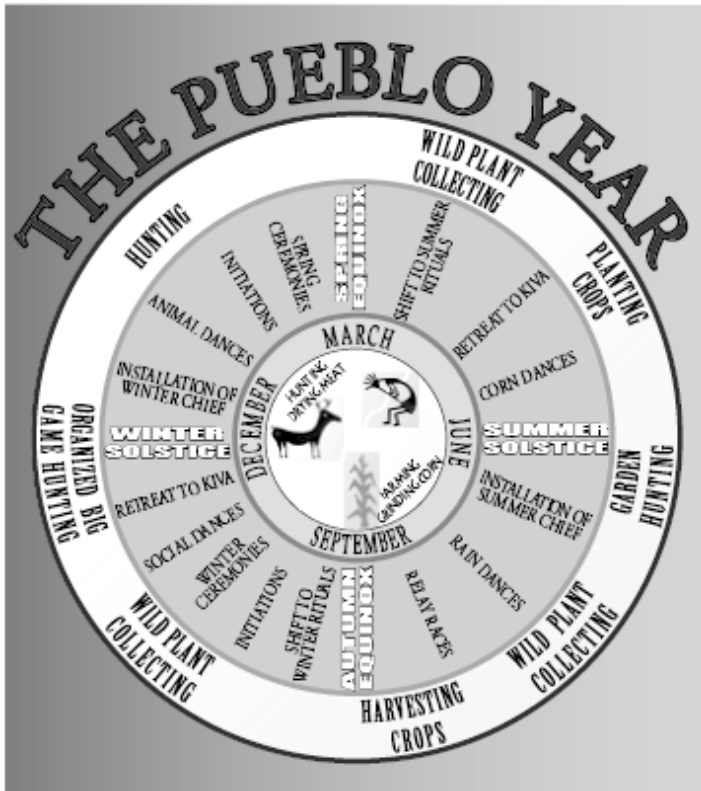
One hundred years ago, the Hopi in Arizona and the Pueblo people in New Mexico still lived much like the Ancestral Pueblos did over 800 years ago.



Place a check next to each detail you see:

1. Baskets made by a Hopi woman \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ladders for climbing to rooftops \_\_\_\_\_
3. Hoe used to cultivate corn \_\_\_\_\_

4. Butterfly whorl hair style worn by Hopi girls \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tumpline head strap used to carry heavy loads home from the field \_\_\_\_\_



#### 4 SEASONAL CALENDAR

[On west wall below the man with the tumpline]

This seasonal calendar shows what traditional Pueblo activities were conducted during different times of the year.

What Tewa Pueblo activities may be happening this time of year?

What traditional things does your family do during this time of year?

#### 5 ESCALANTE AND DOMINGUEZ PUEBLO ARTIFACTS

[Walk behind the large divider across from the loom]

These artifacts are from the archaeological sites near the Heritage Center Museum. Choose two artifacts to draw.



#### 6 WEAVING

[Walk to the weaving loom against the west wall]

Weaving is an ancient craft still practiced by Pueblo and Navajo people.



## Gallery Walk ~ Student Notebook

Try your hand at weaving! The instructions are in the book at the loom. Ask your group leader or at the front desk if you need help.



## 7 DISCOVERY DRAWERS (POTTERY, DOGS, TURKEYS, WILD ANIMALS, CURATED OBJECTS)

[Move to the Discovery Drawers next to the loom.]

Explore the drawers. Be very careful with these artifacts. Many are more than 1,000 years old!

List an artifact below that you especially like and tell why.

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## 8 CORN GRINDING

[Move to your right.]

Pueblo people today consider corn sacred. Grinding corn with stones, called a mano and a metate, takes many hours. The mano (Spanish for hand) is the upper grinding stone. The metate is the lower grinding stone.

Take a turn at grinding corn with a mano and metate. Put your knees on the edge of the ledge. Use your arms and body weight to grind back and forth. PLEASE DO NOT POUND.

How much corn can YOU grind into fine meal in 1 minute? Time yourself; then measure by putting the cornmeal into your hand.

Can you grind . . . (circle one)

A pinch?    A Hand Full?    Two Hands Full?

Here's a question for you:

It takes three ears (like corn on the cob) of ground corn to make one corn cake. Your family needs to store enough ground corn to make 1,000 corn cakes during the winter. How many ears of corn would you need to grind?

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## 9 DISCOVERY DRAWERS (STONE TOOLS, WILD PLANTS, YUCCA, WEAVING, AGRICULTURE, STONE TOOLS)

[Move to the discovery drawers next to the corn grinding.]

Explore the drawers. Be very careful with these artifacts. Many are more than 1,000 years old.

List an artifact below that you especially like and tell why.

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## 10 COMPUTER EXHIBIT

[Turn around to find the computers nearest the corn grinding area]

You have three computer programs from which to choose:

1. Traditions of the Sun-Chaco Culture National Historic Park
2. Southwestern Colorado Museum
3. People In the Past

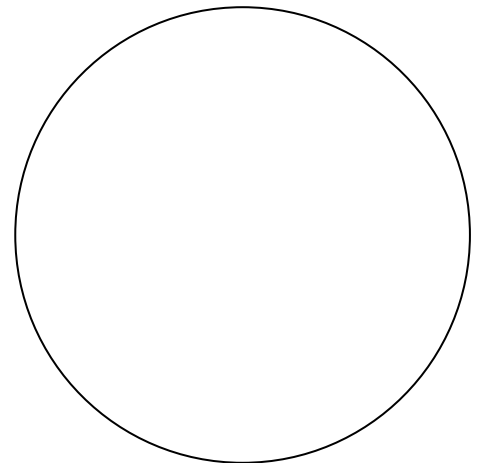
## 11 MICROSCOPES

[Walk to the microscopes next to the computers]

Microscopes are used to analyze TINY TRACES of information from archaeological sites. The microscope stations are: Signs of Life, Kinds of Pottery, Plant Use, Stone and Bone.

Sit at a station, place one of the small cases under the microscope, and look through the eyepiece. Each case is different. Focus with the round knob at the side of the microscope until you can read the small words in the case about what to study. DO NOT unscrew the eyepieces.

Sketch and label the most interesting discovery you make.



## 12 EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

[Find Flint Knapping with the telephone receivers next to the computers.]

Scientists use experimental archaeology to analyze tools. They try to recreate ancient tools and then use them. What is the archaeologist making in the display video?

## 13 TREES TELL TIME

[On the table on the back wall]

One way scientists analyze the age of buildings is by studying the growth rings in the wood support beams. Read the explanation about tree-ring dating on the display. Now, try to match the lines on the wood column with the dating chart lines, and circle the year the tree was cut down.

1700

1950

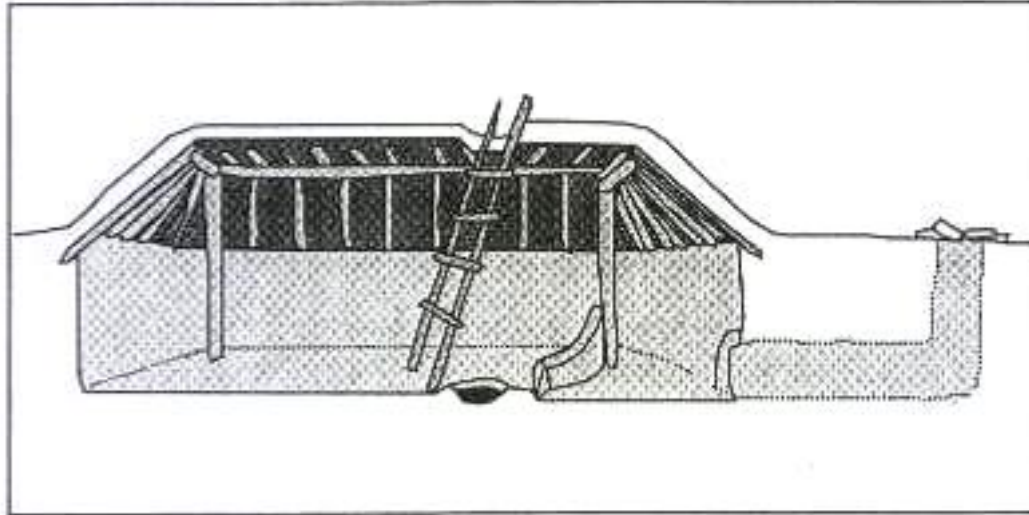
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## 14 PITHOUSE

[Follow the stairway into the pithouse.]

This pithouse is a model of one excavated in the Dolores River Valley. Imagine that this pithouse had a flat roof on top that was nearly level with the ground.



On this "pithouse picture" number the following features by studying the display signs and using your imagination:

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. doorway  | 5. sleeping area     |
| 2. fresh air vent shaft   | 6. cooking area      |
| 3. a place to hang things   | 7. fireplace         |
| 4. indoor cool storage (hint: look near the fresh air vent shaft) | 8. outdoor work area |

Pithouses were only one part of the Ancestral Puebloan living area. The rooftop, outdoor plaza, and nearby fields were all part of their homes as well. Stand quietly for a minute and imagine the pithouse as it looked when people lived in it. Picture yourself living here. What kinds of chores do you think the children did for the family in this indoor/outdoor home?

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**15** TEST TRENCH MODEL

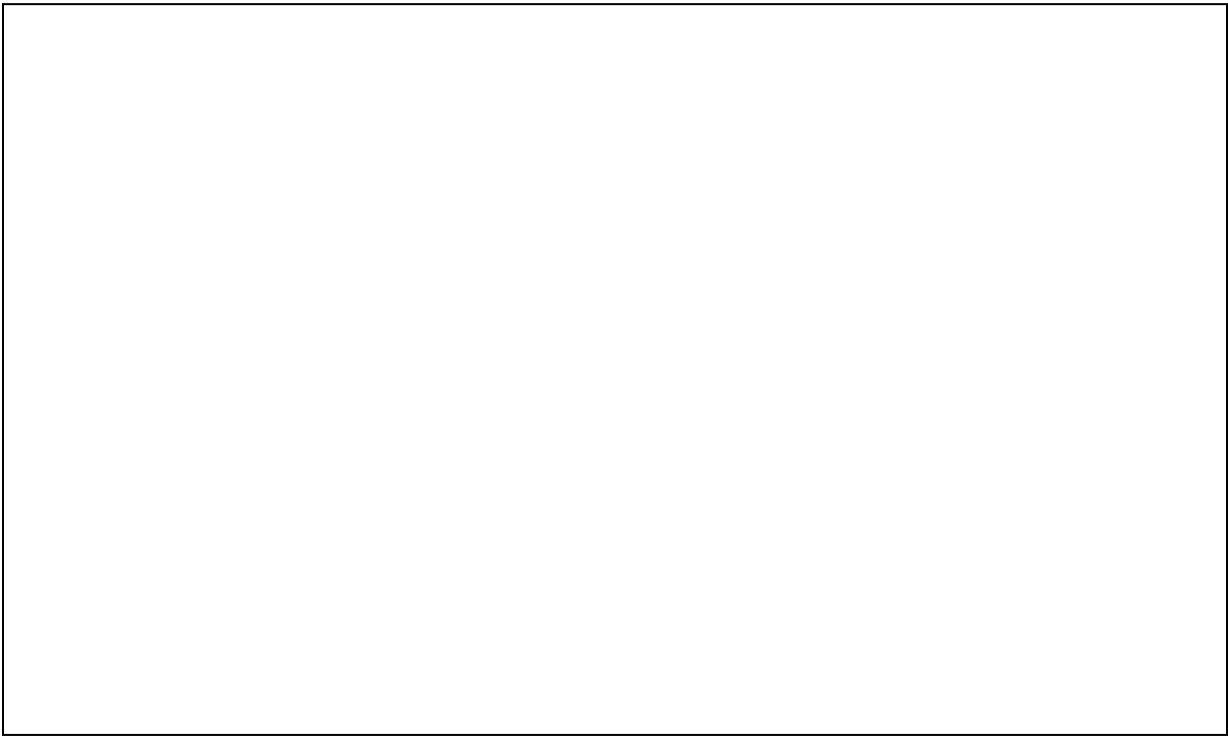
[Turn around and look at the wall opposite the pithouse.]

Through time, layers of dust, dirt, and artifacts build up on top of one another. These layers, or **strata** filled in the pithouse after the Ancestral Puebloans moved out. Archaeologists dig test trenches to reveal strata that may contain artifacts. This test trench looks like the real one in the Dolores River Valley that archaeologists used to investigate the pithouse similar to the model behind you. Look at the items found in each layer of the soil.

Which level do you think is the oldest?      Top / Bottom

Can you see the edge of the pithouse on the trench wall where it creates a cup-shaped reddish outline?

- 1. Draw this outline.



- 2. Make a simple drawing of the fill layers, or strata, from the bottom up.
- 3. Draw a picture of a modern artifact that you see at the top.
- 4. Draw a picture of an ancient artifact that you see near the floor.





## 16 HUNTING AND GATHERING

[Find the exhibit case on hunting and gathering after you come up the stairs from the pithouse.]

Hunting was a very important task for men and boys. It allowed them to prove their physical abilities, and it provided good food for their families.

Find the spear-throwing tool. What is it called? \_\_\_\_\_

Circle all of the animals you think the men and boys hunted:

deer      rabbit      bighorn sheep      elk      bear      turkeys

Long before the Ancestral Puebloans made pottery, they used yucca or other fiber to make what kind of containers in which to store their food?

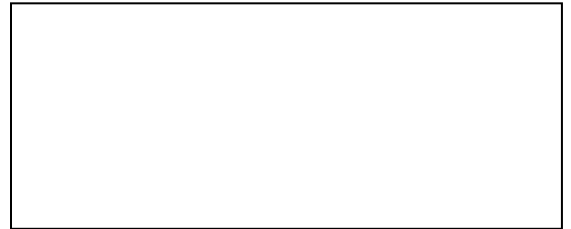
\_\_\_\_\_

## 17 FOOD PREPARATION

[Walk to the Food Preparation case next to the Hunting and Gathering case.]

The girls and women of the family probably prepared most of the food for Ancestral Puebloan families. Can you name three major types of objects they used in preparing food? Then choose one to sketch.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



These foods are from the Pueblo Tradition. Many go back thousands of years. Circle the ones you have eaten.

Tamales    corn bread    dandelion greens    deer jerky    chili  
Hominy stew (posole or menudo)    sunflower seeds    piñon nuts



## 18 FARMING

[Look at the case next to the Food Preparation case.]

What tools did the Ancestral Puebloans use for farming?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name the three main crops that the Ancestral Puebloans planted. (Hint: seeds for two of them are in this case.)

\_\_\_\_\_



## 19 CLOTHING

[Walk to the Clothing case near the Farming case.]

Name and draw three objects you see in this case that were pictured on the Ancestral Puebloan family you saw when you first came in to the gallery.

What materials were used to make some of the clothes and jewelry?

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## 20 TRADE

[Turn to the Trade case just west of the Clothing case.]

Trading was an important part of the lives of the Ancestral Puebloans. What trade object or objects do you think are most interesting? From where did these objects come?

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## 21 TIME LINE

[Walk to the Ancestral Puebloan timeline on the south wall, next to the Gallery doors.]

Face the Time Line. Look left, to the oldest time, 1 A.D.

How many of your steps is it to walk through time to 1300 A.D.? \_\_\_\_\_

How many more steps would it take to get to 2000 A.D.? \_\_\_\_\_